Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, October 29, 1817.

Volume 28.) *Number 1430.*

A CARD.

MESSRS. FORBES & Co. having nominated Mr. THOMAS ALLPORT one of the Members of a new House of Agency to be opened at Calcutta, they beg to announce that his name and Interest in their Firm, has ceased from the 31st July last.

Bombay, 22d October, 1817.

List of Prizes

IN THE 2ND CLASS
OF THE 1ST
French Government LOTTERY,
SOLD BY
Messrs. Forbes and Co.

No. 333 Prize of Rupees 5,000.
No. 484 Prize of Rupees 250.
Prizes of Rupees 52½ each.

Nos. 201	206	207	208	213	219	222	223
231	234	238	240	243	250	251	262	264
265	269	271	273	274	276	277	278	279
280	282	284	285	286	287	290	299	301
311	316	320	325	326	339	349	357	358
360	367	407	427	431	445	461	475	476
482	488	490	492	493	498	502		
1789	1792	1794	1797	1815	1820	1832		
1833	1844	1846	1851	1856.				

The above Prizes will be paid on demand at the Office of MESSRS. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 22d October, 1817.

Sales By Auction.

On Saturday next the 1st of November,
THE
FOLLOWING ARTICLES
WILL BE
EXPOSED FOR SALE
BY
Edward Reed and Co's
Auction Rooms
IN
Hummum Street,
VIZ.

AN Elegant fast sailing two masted pleasure BOAT, the property of Dr. PALMER, with excellent accommodations, and well found with Stores, which may be seen near the *Appollo Bunder*, Household Furniture of different kinds, Lamps, India Shades, Table Pillar Shades, Wine Glasses, Queen's Ware, all kinds of Perfumery, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Liverpool and Hodgson's Pale Ale in Bottles, London Particular Madeira, Port Wine and French Claret, Perry and Cyder in stone bottles, a great assortment of Books, a variety of Ladies and Children's Hats, fashionably trimmed, Spy Glasses and Quadrants, several Parangons, and two very fine English Grey-hounds which may be seen any day before the sale.

Also, for Private Sale, the following Articles just imported; Six dozen of very fine Europe Tongues, at 30 Rupees per dozen, and One Pipe and two Quarter Pipes of London Particular Madeira at 520 Rupees per Pipe, from the House of Gordon and Duff.

Bombay, 29th October, 1817.

Advertisement.

Mr. J. Johnston

BEGS LEAVE TO ACQUAINT
the
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
OF THIS SETTLEMENT
And its Vicinity,
THAT THE WHOLE OF HIS
INVESTMENT
OF
EUROPE ARTICLES
Just imported per
H. C. SHIP
HUDDART
IS NOW OPEN
FOR SALE
AT HIS HOUSE
in
Hummum Street.

Bombay, 29th October 1817.

WHEREAS by an order of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause "GIST against FOWKE," it was amongst other things ordered that it should be referred to JAMES STEPHEN Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, to inquire and state whether JAMES GIST named in the will of SAMUEL GIST deceased, the Testator in the said order named, be living or dead, and if dead, whether he left any Issue Male, lawfully begotten and born of an European woman, or whether he left any child or children living at the time of the death of the said Testator: The said JAMES GIST, (who went upwards of 40 years ago to India as a private Soldier in the Honorable East India Company's Service and passed as it is supposed under the name of GUEST) if living, is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and prove his Identity and if the said JAMES GIST be dead the Issue Male of the said JAMES GIST, lawfully begotten and born of an European woman, and also the child or children of the said JAMES GIST, living at the time of the death of the said Testator SAMUEL GIST, (who died on or about the 16th day of January 1815) are or is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his said Chambers and prove his, her or their Identity and relationship as aforesaid, to the said, JAMES GIST; and any person who can give information respecting the said JAMES GIST, or his child or children are requested forthwith to give such information to the said Master at his Chambers aforesaid.

Any Person desiring further information or having any to communicate, on the subject of the above Advertisement, are referred to Messrs JOHN LECKIE & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—October 22nd. Brig Ceylon, Captain Matheys Freyver, from Columbo.—Do. 24, Ship Lord Sidmouth Free Trader, Captain Wm. Gunner, from London.—Do. 25, Portuguese Ship Nossa Senhora da Paz Rozalia, Captain Maximianno Joze de Frietas, from Lisbon.—Do. 27, American Ship Fawn, Captain Wm. Austin, from Boston.

SAILED.—October 23d. Ship Sir Evan Nepean, Captain Boag, to the Red Sea.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 11th Instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend N. Wade, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Henry Wooler, to Miss Juliana Henrietta Whitehill, daughter of Charles Whitehill Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Broach on the 14th of May last, the Lady of Edward Grant Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Poona, on the 23d instant, the Lady of Captain James Sutherland, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 4th instant, Captain Francis Ringrose, Commander of the late ship Bombay, of this Port.

At Cannanore, on the 7th Instant, much regretted by many friends, to whom his estimable qualities had rendered him dear, Mr. John Victory, Conducter of Ordnance on the Madras Establishment, leaving two amiable daughters, particularly to deplore the loss of a most exemplary Parent.

EUROPE.

MARRIED.—At New Church, Mary-le-bone, J. B. Robinson, esq. solicitor general of Upper Canada, to Emma, only daughter of Chas. Walker, esq.—The rev. R. Heath, fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Julia Maria Charlotte, daughter of the late Capt. Geo. Anson Byron, R. N.—J. H. Renny, esq. of Verulam-buildings Gray's Inn, to Anne, only daughter of T. Grace, esq. of Chelsea.—T. Mitchell, of Leadenhall-street, to Miss Alexander, of the borough.—Wm. North, esq. of Chelsea College, to Mr. A. M. Chalmers, of Cheyne walk.—Lieut.-col. L'Estrange, 31st regt. to Sarah, second daughter of B. Rawson, esq. late of Darley, Lancashire.—In England, J. Scott Savory, esq. Judge advocate at Madras, to Miss Yerworth, of Great Surrey street, Blackfriars-road.—Mr. W. Chapman, of Putney, to Margaret Anna, only child of Mr. A. Crewe Greville.—At Kensington, T. Fairfax Best, esq. of Chilston Park, Kent, to Margaret Anna, third daughter of G. Brett, esq. of Grove-house, Old Brompton.—Rev. Maurice Smelt, rector of Slindon and Binstead, Sussex, to Miss Williams, of Kennington, Surrey.—J. Robinson Waite, of the Minories, to Sarah, only daughter of W. Pryor, esq. of Broad-street-buildings.—Mr. Isaac Parry, jun. to Harriet, only daughter of S. Parrell, esq. of St. Paul's Deptford.—Mr. R. O. Halliwell, of Whitechapel, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Whitaker, of Melbourne, Derbyshire.—Lieut. Sam. Hill, R. N. to Harriet, second daughter of the late Chas. Hamond, esq. of Milk-street.—On the 4th instant, Henry Newbould, esq. of Bridgefield, Sheffield, to Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Williamson, esq. of Buntingford.

DIED.—At Warwick, aged 83, the hon. Jas. Dormer.—On Saturday last, aged 55, Biddy Maria, wife of Dr. Stone, of the Charter-house.—In Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, aged 44, Henry, eldest son of Mr Winstanley.—Aged 66, Mr. J. Barber, of High-street, Borough.—In Basinghall-street, aged 81, Mrs. Woolfe.—At Bamborough hall, aged 78, H. Grey, esq. of Storeston-house, Northumberland.

[*The Observer.—June* 15.

Poetry.

"REPROACH ME NOT.

Oh! gentle shade—reproach me not,
For hours of mirth too late gone by;
Thy loveliness is ne'er forgot
However wild the revelry.
For o'er the silent goblet thou
Art still remembered—and a cloud
Comes o'er my heart, and o'er my brow;
And I am lone, while all are loud.

Reproach me not—Reproach me not—
For mingling in the noisy scene;
Mine is indeed a gloomy lot
To think on joys which but have been;
To meditate on woes, which yet
Must haunt my life, and speed my fall,
Some minds would struggle to forget,
But mine would fain remember all.

I think on thee—I think and sigh—
Though thoughts are sad, and sighs are vain,
There's something in thy memory,
That gives a loveliness to pain:—
But yet, ah! gentle shade, forgive
The faults this wretched breast hath known;
Had fate allow'd thee but to live,
Those shadowing faults had ne'er been shewn.

Thy friends are fading from my sight,
But from my mind they ne'er depart;
They leave behind them in their flight,
Their images upon my heart:—
And better 'twere that all should go
From this dark world;—since thou art gone,
I need no friend to share my woe—
I love to weep apart—alone.

Thy picture! it is life—health—love—
To gaze upon that eye—that cheek—
Those lips which ev'n in fancy move—
Which fancy teaches even to speak.
Oh! I have hung so long at night,
O'er thy still 'semblance, charmed from pain,
That I have thought the living light
Came beaming from those eyes again.

At my dark heart thy image glows,
In life and light divinely fair,
Youth sketch'd the form, when free from woe,
And faithful memory placed it there:
In revelry 'tis still with me,
In loveliness 'tis ne'er forgot—
My heart beats still the same to thee:—
Reproach me not—Reproach me not.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 29th OCTOBER 1817.

The Lord Sidmouth, Captain Gunner has arrived, since our last, having left Portsmouth the 17th of June. She brought about 200 letters.

The *Albina* and *City of Edinburgh*, both bound for this port, were in the Downs on the 8th of June.

The Princess Charlotte will sail, for England, on the 5th of next Month, and we have authority for stating, that Ship letters, to be sent by her (she not being a Kings Packet) will be received until noon, of that day, at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co.

It is said that the Princess of Wales was, shortly, about to leave Lombardy for the south of Germany. It was thought she would spend the summer in the environs of Baden, at the Chateau de la Favorite near Rastadt.

The celebrated Cardinal Maury died at Rome on the 11th of May in the 71st year of his age.

Having been kindly favored with the loan of some late Papers, one of which contains the whole of Dr. Wilkinson's letter, relative to the Mysterious Female, alluded to in our last, we are enabled to subjoin the paragraph which was wanting in the Journal which reached us overland. A few introductory words, are repeated, to render the description more compleat.

Her head is small; her eyes and hair are black; her eye-brows finely arched; the forehead low; nose rather short; complexion very triflingly sallow, rather more corresponding to a brunette, with a pleasing color on the cheeks; a sweet smile; her mouth rather large; her teeth beautifully white and regular; her lips a little prominent and full, under lip rather projecting; her chin small and round; no ear-rings, but marks of having worn them; her hands unaccustomed to labor; in height 5 feet 2 inches. Her dress consisted of a black stuff-gown with a muslin frill round the neck; a black cotton shawl on the head, and one red and black round the shoulders; leather shoes, and black worsted stockings. She appears to be about 25 years of age; her manners are extremely graceful, her countenance surprisingly fascinating. Such is the general effect on all who behold her, that, if before suspected as an impostor, the sight of her removes all doubt. Her mode of diet seems to be Hindoostan, as she lives principally on vegetables, and is very partial to curry; she will occasionally take fish, but no other animal food; water is her beverage; and she expresses great disgust at the appearance of wine, spirits, or of any intoxicating liquors; whatever she eats she prepares herself. She is extremely neat in her attire; is very cautious in her conduct with respect to gentlemen; never allows

them to take hold of her hand; and even if their clothes should casually come in contact with hers, she retires from them: when she takes leave of a gentleman, it is by the application of the right hand to the right side of the forehead, and in like manner, on taking leave of a lady, it is with the left hand. She appears to be devout; and on a certain day in the week is anxious to go to the top of the house, and there to pay adoration to the sun from the rising to the setting. She casually saw a dagger; and as if anxious to inform her kind patroness of all the customs of her country, which she calls *Javasu*, she placed the dagger to her right side.

It is stated that H. Hobhouse Esq. one of the Solicitors of the Treasury, is to succeed Mr. Beckett at the Home Department.

It is strongly reported in the legal circles, that the Chester Assizes, will be attached to the Oxford Circuit. Some persons however are of opinion that the Northern counties of Wales will be joined to that of Chester.

Professor Leslie, of Edinburgh, celebrated for his numerous philosophical discoveries, had, it is said, made a very remarkable addition to his experiments in heat. The Professor has discovered that water instantly congeals by being placed in dried oatmeal, beneath the exhausted Receiver of an air pump, and remains in a frozen state until the whole of the ice evaporates. The experiment was exhibited on Wednesday the 21st of May in the chemical schools of the University of Cambridge.

An extraordinary atrocious instance of Child stealing appears to have lately occurred in London. The delinquent, a respectably dressed female, was traced first to Brighton, and then to Chichester, where she was finally apprehended, with the little innocent in her arms. It would seem as if she had been caught just in time, as one account states that she had actually taken a place in the Portsmouth Stage, and would have left Chichester in an hour or two.

The Baring, Captain Long, has arrived at Madras from England, having, off Ceylon, fallen in with the *Thaliá* bound for Calcutta, which last vessel left London the 15th of June.

English Extracts.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

In our last we mis-stated Earl TALBOT and Viscount DUDLEY AND WARD to have voted in favour of the Catholics. On referring to a corrected list, we find that they both voted in the *majority*; though it is understood that the Noblemen in question are rather opposed to the nature of the securities offered, than to the broad principle of Emancipation, as connected with more acceptable guarantees. Lord BAGOT and Earl DARTMOUTH, likewise voted in the majority; as did Earl STAMFORD. Lord VERNON, and Viscount CURZON; and, with the exception of these, the whole Nobility of the Country are favourable to Emancipation, with the securities proposed.

A cotemporary, in noticing our strictures upon the Bishop of LLANDAFF'S speech, asks what part of that speech was "illogical?" We might here refer to the whole Debate; for we have hazarded no more than others. Indeed the whole of Earl HARROWBY'S speech goes to prove the false conclusions of the learned prelate. It is the great error of polemical writers to claim premises in the argument, which, of themselves, form a portion of the dispute. The Bishop of Llandaff, after disposing of the religious *nebula* of the question, professes to turn the whole argument round on the points "civil capacity and civil worth." But the effort to pinion the question upon this ground must ever prove abortive; because the drawback which is to be thrown off in the estimate of "civil worth," is necessarily placed to the *religious* allegiance to a foreign Potentate; so that the question is in its very elements mixed up with matters of religion. The learned Prelate proceeds to hold the doctrine that the Protestant has *fitter qualities* for *political office* than the Catholic; but this distinction is contingent on the presumed offices being those of a protestant ascendancy in the State; and here it would be called an anomaly in Government, for a *Catholic Prime Minister* to be liable to counsel a *Protestant King*, in religious affairs of state. The *Protestant* it may be said, is the *fittest counsellor*.—GRANTED, as far as such an admission can carry the parties, in their argument. It is our destiny, however, to take this world of error and imperfection as we find it; and to meet and compromise difficulties and hostilities as we can: but if we were to carry an egotistical estimate of the Protestant faith into a similar practice, in all our relations with men, we should have one set of Christains waging a war of extermination with another. A Protestant might say, "one of my own faith is a fitter neighbour for me, than one who has a different faith: and therefore a Catholic shall not reside at the next door."—The *subject*, for the convenience of his own peace and tranquillity, must sacrifice *minor considerations*; and his *Prince* must do the same. A Prince ought to see in his Privy Council, a representation of all the various interests of his various people; they all contribute to his Exchequer; they all fight his battles, without prejudice or distinction; and shall they not all share in his common affections; partake of equal privileges as Citizens? No! counsels the zealous Protestant, because a Catholic may prejudice the ear of a Prince of our own faith, against the interests of our religion. So, against this improbable *may*, a thousand *certain evils* weigh as nothing. To escape this *possible* event, says the Protestant Privy Counsellor, I will encounter the *dangerous certainty* of holding five millions of people in the empire in the perpetual fret of prostrate humiliation. Rather than tolerate a few dowerless Catholics in a Protestant Court, I will be content to give the great mass of the Catholic Body, a plea, an authority, and a stimulus, as *bad subjects*. "What necessary connection," says Earl Harrowby, "is there between the theological opinions of the individual, and his legal reasoning and jurisdiction, if on the Bench, under the sanctity of an oath, under the severe examination of an intelligent Bar, and the still more rigid scrutiny of an enlightened public." We cordially agree with the above Nobleman, that the existing law of exclusion is infinitely more dangerous to the State than the admission into Parliament of all the Catholic Nobility of the country.—We shall resume this subject in our next.

[*Litchfield Mercury,—May 30th.*]

LONDON,

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1817.

This morning we received Paris Papers of Monday and Tuesday last, from which the following are extracts:—

PARIS, JUNE 3.

Yesterday, after Mass, his Majesty received his Royal Highness the Infant of Spain, Don Francis de Paulo, accompanied by his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who were presented at this audience according to the usual ceremony. Lord Wellington remained half an hour with the King.

Accounts from Brazil, subsequent to those received through the English Papers, intimate, that the insurrection of Pernambuco has been entirely local; and that up to the 30th of March, there had been no connection either with the Northern or Southern Provinces.

The diamonds that the Court of the Brazils had sent to that of Madrid, for the different marriage presents, were in such great quantities, that many still remain, although the customary gifts were made with great magnificence. It is said that M. Cassaflores has been charged to give another destination to this excess that he has brought to Madrid.

The French Funds are 5 per Cents. 66 f. 50 c. Bank Actions, 1,377 f.

Lord LIVERPOOL lately admitted that the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension is unpopular. The trial of Mr. WOOLLER, in the Court of King's Bench yesterday, for two libels against the Government generally, and Lord CASTLEREAGH and Mr. CANNING particularly, confirms the accuracy of his Lordship's judgment. The Court and avenues were crowded to excess, and the solemnity of the place suffered not a little from the zeal of the audience in the cause of the Defendant, and their sympathy in his fate. In the due course of our laws, the public are apprised of the charge, of the finding by the Grand Jury, of the committal of the man, and of his place of confinement. Even in the depth of his prison he is in the eye of the public, who remain satisfied, that, as the law presumes him innocent until he is found guilty, he has suffered no unnecessary punishment or restriction. Under the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension the contrary is the case. All is darkness and secresy, and the imagination indulges in the gloom. Mr. WOOLLER, therefore, yesterday presented himself as a man hardly used, and was sure to enlist the feelings of the audience in his favour. He was *Acquitted* upon one libel—on the other there was a verdict of *Guilty*, but accompanied with such circumstances of irregularity, as will be probably made the ground for a motion in arrest of judgment this day.

A Mail from Holland arrived this morning. The Dutch papers state that the French journalists expelled from the Netherlands have finally taken their departure; but not until they had made several ineffectual attempts at obtaining a mitigation of their sentence. Most of them have gone to Hamburgh, and will in all likelihood sail for America.—These journals continue to give painful details respecting the numerous groupes of emigrants, from Germany and Switzerland, now on their way through Holland, to embark for America.

German papers just arrived bring distressing accounts of the situation of trade and manufactures in the interior of Germany. A letter from Leipsic of the 16th of May represents the recent fair as much inferior to that of the preceding Michaelmas. The number of strangers resorting thither were less numerous, it is said, by 14,000 than on the former occasion. The general grievance appears to be, that Germany is overstocked with goods. The rapid increase of machinery is complained of, as having quite outrun the demands of the market; and, by the superfluous stock of goods which it has created, obliged the masters to dismiss a large proportion of their workmen, who have no resource but beggary or famine.

The mania of emigration continues in a most alarming way to thin the population of Switzerland, of the districts along the Rhine, and the Eastern frontiers of France. The Duchy of Baden alone, in the course of a single fortnight, lost four thousand of its peasantry in this manner.

There have been but six divisions in the choice of a Speaker within the last century. The numbers were as follow:—1705, Mr. Smith 248; Mr. Bromley 205; Majority 43.—1770, Sir Fletcher Norton 237; Mr. T. Townshend 121; Majority 116.—1780, Mr. Cornwall 203; Sir F. Norton 134; Majority 69.—1789, Mr. (Lord) Grenville 215; Sir Gil. Elliott 144; Majority 71.—1790, Mr. Addington 215; Sir G. Elliott 142; Majority 73.—1817, Mr. Sutton 312; Mr. Wynn 152; Majority 160. —The Speaker's salary is 6000*l.* per annum, without fees.

Lord Colchester, the late Speaker, has two sons: the eldest is a Lieutenant in the Navy, now on board the Alceste frigate with Lord Amherst; the second is at Westminster School.

A new census has been taken of the population of Paris, which has been found to exceed 860,000, being 20,000 more than London within the bills of mortality.

[*June 9.*

MR. O'CONNELL AND SIR N. CONANT.

We understand that on Thursday last, Sir N. Conant called at Holyland's Hotel, in the absence of Mr. O'Connell, and requested to know at what hour Mr. O'Connell would be at home. He called again on Friday morning, and was shewn into Mr. O'C's apartments.

Sir N. CONANT began by stating, that he called on Mr. O'Connell in his official capacity as a Magistrate, having received information from the Irish Government, that Mr. O'C. was in London to procure the discharge of his recognizance, and then to proceed to the Continent, in order that Mr. Peel might follow him there to fight a duel; that it therefore became necessary that the recognizance should be renewed.

Mr. O'CONNELL inquired, whether Sir Nathaniel had stated the extent of his information? and being auswered in the affirmative, he declared that it was not correct—that it was now Term-time, when his absence from Ireland was extremely inconvenient, and that his intention was, the moment his recognizance was satisfied, to return to Ireland as speedily as possible.

Sir NATHANIEL said, that this declaration, so far as it went, was quite satisfactory, but that it was requisite Mr. O'Connell, should promise *not to go to the Continent at any future period and invite Mr. Peel to follow him there to fight*, or otherwise the discharge of the recognizance should be opposed, and a further security required.

Mr. O'CONNELL replied, that it was never pretended that he was the challenger; that for his part he had no kind of claim on Mr. Peel. The demand had never lain with him, and it was, therefore, absurd to suppose he would send any message to Mr. Peel; but as to any promise he certainly would make none.

Sir NATHANIEL then said, that in such case the Court of King's Bench would be applied to, and would continue to keep Mr. O'Connell bound by a recognizance.

Mr. O'CONNELL answered, that from the gross partiality which had pervaded the entire conduct towards him in this transaction, he could well believe that such an application would be made; but he had too much respect for the Court of King's Bench, to believe that it would render itself accessary to any such vexatious and partial disposition, no matter in what quarter it might exist. He reminded Sir Nathaniel, that the warrant upon which he had acted was issued on the affidavit of Mr. Beckett, Under Secretary of State, and purported to include four persons—Sir Charles Saxton, Mr. Peel, Mr. Lidwell, and Mr. O'Connell himself; that it had been executed against the two latter only, whilst the execution of it against the two former was *carefully avoided*; yet that his recognizance had been kept in force for nearly two years. He did not complain that Mr. Peel was not under a similar obligation; but he expressed his intention to use that fact in resisting any application against him to the King's Bench, as affording decisive proof, that in the opinion of those who sought to keep him bound in recognizances there was no real necessity for any such precaution.

Sir NATHANIEL CONANT observed, that in whatever part of the world Mr. Peel and Mr. O'Connell might fight, should the event be fatal, the Government was determined to prosecute the survivor, and, if convicted, to execute him.

Mr. O'CONNELL answered, that Sir Nathaniel had once before used the same language to him; but that the proposition was then, as well as now, stated too largely. If he (Mr. O'Connell) should happen to be the survivor in any such rencounter, he could hardly doubt, after the partial manner in which he had been hitherto treated in this transaction, but that such proceeding would take place against him; while, he was certain, that if Mr. Peel were the survivor, he would not be prosecuted at all.

Sir NATHANIEL CONANT said, that Mr. O'Connell *could not blame public men for being favourable to each other.*

Sir NATHANIEL then used many arguments to induce Mr. O'Connell to promise not to invite Mr. Peel to follow him to the Continent; but Mr. O'Connell totally rejected any discussion on that point, and utterly refused to bind himself by any species of promise; the more particularly as the nature of the transaction never could require any such promise from him; and thus, we understand, the conversation terminated.

Sir NATHANIEL, it is said in the course of the conversation, expressed a wish for the amicable settlement of the dispute between Mr. Peel and Mr. O'Connell, stating, that when he had Mr. Beresford taken into custody, in 1796, for sending a challenge to Lord Fitzwilliam, upon his Lordship's return from the Government of Ireland, the Noble Lord and Mr. B. shook hands, and the dispute terminated. UPon this Mr. O'Connell made no observation; nor do we think it necessary to offer any.

Sir NATHANIEL had an interview with Lord Liverpool, who is the particular friend of Mr. Peel.

[*The Globe,—June 9.*

LONDON,—JUNE 11.

We have no further details or accounts of the horrible atrocities committed in Algiers; but we fear there is too much truth in the statements that have already been published. Should they be confirmed, there can be no doubt that the combined vengeance of all European nations will take such steps as to prevent a recurrence of such horrors.

We lament to state that the Irish papers received this morning announce that scenes of disturbance from the scarcity of provisions, continue to present themselves.

The Lord Mayor was yesterday unanimously returned for the City of London.

The Right Hon. Robert Peel was unanimously elected by the Convocation of the University of Oxford yesterday.

In the course of the present week a considerable quantity of the new gold coinage will be conveyed from the Mint to the Bank of England, preparatory to the approaching payment of the dividends, when it will be issued to the public. The coins are extremely beautiful. They consist of Sovereigns, Double Sovereigns, and Half Sovereigns.

Turner has beaten Scroggins easily—though about 70 rounds were fought. It was a poor shew of sport or science.

Captain Bailey, of the Horatio from Calcutta, touched off St. Helena on the 30th of March, and was supplied with water, and informed that Buonaparté was in good health.

The Society for promoting discoveries in the interior of Africa, and under whose auspices Mr. Park first commenced exploring that country, also Mr. Horneman, of whom no tidings have been heard for more than sixteen years, have recently received much valuable information from their traveller, M. Burchard, who, after visiting Syria, had, from Upper Egypt, penetrated into Nubia.—It appears, he then entertained the most sanguine expectation of ultimately reaching that great object of European research the city of Tombuctoo, and, indeed, so confidently does he express himself, that the Society have every reason to apprehend he now is a resident there, from whence they expect further information from him. M. Burchardt, as might be expected, has undergone considerable difficulties in places where none but the believers in Mahomet receive any assistance or protection.

The result of Mr. WOOLLER'S trial is sorely felt, and bitterly lamented, by the Ministerial Journals. The interest which he has excited kills them; it is high treason against the new British code, which they seek to substitute for the good old law and Constitution of England. *The Courier* of last night, in its usual style of interrogatory, asks—"Is it quite essential to freedom, that every barren, illiterate scribbler, who cannot think, shall have permission to rail? Must every wretched, ragged artisan, whom poverty leaves idle for politics, be allowed to assume the office of a public accuser?" These questions, so triumphantly put, are easily answered. It is quite essential to freedom, that every man, however illiterate, shall have a right to complain when he is injured. Every artisan, however wretched and ragged, has a right to arraign the maladministration that has made him poor and ragged. They who thus act and speak do not betray a pitiable ignorance of the Constitution, they are its friends and assertors, and not those men who do not feel any violence done to the Constitution, because it contributes to the gratification of their individual avarice or ambition. Mr. WOOLLER, we admit, is an artisan—he is a conpositor. He may be also poor, but from his trade cannot be presumed illiterate. But the celebrated Doctor FRANKLIN was a compositor; and one-half of the House of Commons are merchants and tradesmen, including brewers and cotton-spinners. By the Constitution of the Country, tradesmen and artisans may be Legislators. They have often proved the most independent, the ablest, and the best. By the Constitution of the Country, the humblest man born within it may aspire to the highest office in the State; he is a legitimate Candidate, and not always an unsuccessful one for the highest honours the King can bestow. It was reserved for *The Courier* and its Employers, the advocates, founders, and apostles of the new Æra, to treat these old-fashioned constitutional maxims with ridicule and contempt; it was reserved for Mr. CANNING, in his place, to assert, that we should have a sort of national school for rearing Statesmen, supported at the public expense by useless offices and sinecures, to which the junior branches of the Nobility only should be admissible—forgetting in his newly acquired aristocratic pride, that had such an institution existed the country would never have enjoyed the benefit of his talents in office.

In the event of Lord ELDON retiring from the Court of Chancery, it is said that his Lordship will be succeeded by Lord MANNERS, the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Should this take place, one family will furnish the extraordinary spectacle of three of its members presiding at the same time; one in the first Protestant Church, one in the first Aristocratic Body, and another in the first popular Assembly in the world.

Mr. WESTERN, the worthy Member for the county of Essex, still remains unable to occupy

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

his seat in the House of Commons from indisposition.

[*The Globe,—June* 11.

The carcase of a sheep, bred and fed in Gloucestershire, was last week displayed for sale at a butcher's in the Strand, each quarter of which weighed *sixty-one pounds*. The fat on one rump was five inches thick, and on the ribs three inches. At the price of mutton three years ago, this astonishing animal would have been worth at least 20*l*. !

A French Writer, describing a very destructive fire which raged at Constantinople, says, that the Sultan, who attended, thinking the firemen did not do their duty, ordered one to be thrown into the flames, to *encourage* the others !

LADY HARRIET ONSLOW AND MR. PENN. The ingenious possessor of Stoke Park (a descendant of the celebrated Wm. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania), near Eaton, which he has enriched with much taste, was lately much annoyed at a dance, where he asked her Ladyship's hand as a partner. Lady Harriet, perhaps, conceiving him to be not the first of dancers, it is said, refused the honour of his hand, but was unthinking enough to dance afterwards with another Gentleman. This Mr. Penn named to Lord Onslow: who, seeing him very seriously offended with his daughter's conduct, sent him the next morning the following expiatory lines:—

TO MR. PENN.

My daughter, appeared cruel last night,
Because you don't dance quite so well as you write,
Were fashion but changed, and folks danced on the head,
There's very few partners she'd chuse in your stead;
For each girl of discernment this sentiment feels—
You'll gain more by your head than you'll lose by your heels.

A friend, on seeing the above lines, subjoined the following couplet:—

Your case, little Onslow, is very well put,
But a mighty *good Pen* has no need to be *cut* !

On Friday evening, about seven o'clock, Mrs. Porter, wife of a butcher, in Quebec-street, Portman square, employed a little girl to take her child, an infant boy, about five months old, towards the Regent's Park for an airing. The girl was passing near Montague House, when she was accosted by an *elegantly dressed female*, who, after bestowing many encomiums on the extraordinary beauty of the infant, and inquiring who were its parents, &c. requested, in a careless manner, that the girl would be kind enough to take a letter for her to the nearest post office, for which she would give her a shilling. She observed at the same time, that she would take care of the 'dear little creature', meaning the infant, until she returned, cautioning her not to delay upon the road. The girl, rejoiced at the prospect of so handsome a reward, readily undertook the office, and set off with the letter. She returned in about ten minutes, when to her utter dismay, neither the lady nor the child were to be seen, and immediately ran off to the mother, screaming violently that the child was lost. The distracted parents, and a number of friends, immediately commenced a pursuit in every direction; and fortunately, by a most providential discovery of the post boy, who drove her the first stage from London, the father of the little innocent traced the delinquent to Chichester, where he arrived about half an hour after her, on Saturday afternoon. She has been conveyed to town, in custody. [*June* 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY JUNE 10.

CIVIL RECOMPENSE.

Mr. D. GILBERT brought up the Report of the Civil Services Recompence Bill.

The Hon. Member at the same time apprised the House of his intention to propose certain clauses for further regulating and limiting the duration of pensions.

Mr. TIERNEY entered into some calculations to shew that the Crown would at least lose nothing by the arrangement proposed by the Bill. Many of the sinecures now given up were very small; and there were not more than twenty over 1,000*l*. a year, & twenty-two pensions were assigned to the Crown in lieu of them. There were, indeed, a great number of places under 1,000*l*. a year, but such places were never considered as rewards for civil services, and their abolition could hardly be regarded as an act of serious and effectual economy. He had but little faith in the Noble Lord's (Castlereagh) professions of economy, and considered the whole measure as a gross delusion attempted to be practised on the public. He complained that the Bill did not include any of the great sinecures in the Law Courts of Ireland, and gave Government credit for their ingenuity in increasing their patronage, while they appeared to be making a sacrifice to the public wishes. There was no provision yet made for the payment of their pensions; they were to be paid from the Consolidated Fund, even without waiting for the falling in of any of the great sinecures. He did not mean to say that the present Bill was a good or a bad Bill; but all he contended for was, that there appeared a sufficient cause for reviewing it by a Committee different from that which prepared it. There was no reason for pressing the Bill in the present Session. If the Noble Lord remained of the same mind in the next as in the present Session, the matter might in the mean time be sufficiently examined, and passed with greater satisfaction and advantage to the public. He asserted that all the offices included in the Bill, and intended to be abolished, amounted but to 57,000*l*. a-year, while the pensions amounted to 42,000*l*. In this he did not include those offices that were only to be regulated. By this scheme, and the operation of it, within 12 years the public would not gain one single penny. He then recapitulated some of his former calculations, and endeavoured to shew, that the Crown would ultimately be a considerable gainer by the Bill.

Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that as the arguments of the Right Hon. Gentleman went to the foundation of the measure, it would be impossible to continue any part of it, and strip it of those objections now urged against it. It was rather unfortunate that the objections of the Right Honourable Gentleman had never before been urged against this measure. Two similar Bills had on former occasions been sent to the Lords, supported by all the authority of the Right Honourable Gentleman; while now he had taken particular pains to misrepresent every thing, and strove to disgust the public mind with measures calculated to operate a great benefit. He contended that it was beneath the Right Honourable Gentleman for the triumph of a statement to object to the entire Bill, because that part of the sinecures under the patronage of the Crown, connected with the law offices of Ireland, was not included within it. In good faith the Right Honourable Gentleman and the House knew, that the sinecures of Ireland were to be submitted to the same regulation as those of every other part of the empire, although the Bill was not as yet on the table. He contrasted the present Bill with the measure formerly supported by the Gentlemen opposite, whereby the Crown was authorised, immediately on the falling in of any office, even of 2,000*l*. a year, to lay on the country a pension of 3 or 4,000*l*., and that to an unlimited extent! The principle had never been countenanced by the House to abolish sinecures, without at the same time granting to the Crown a certain compensation; the only question, therefore, was with respect to the *quantum* of that recompense. But now the Right Hon. Gentleman came down to make a speech to disgust the House, to turn his back upon an old friend—(*Hear, hear, and a laugh,*)—and express his dissatisfaction at a measure which he had formerly supported with his utmost strength. He trusted that the House would approve the measure, and receive it as it was intended, being really a great sacrifice of the patronage of the Crown, and a wise concession to the spirit of the people.

Mr CALCRAFT expressed his approbation of the measure, because he relied on the assurance of Ministers, that offices to the amount of 57,000*l*. a year should be abolished, and that the House were granting pensions to the amount of 42,000*l*.; consequently the country must gain to the amount of the difference. They would also have the advantage of getting rid of offices that had fallen into disrepute, and should thereby secure the satisfaction of the public. For these reasons he had, and should consider the measure one of economy. It could not be expected that the Crown would surrender such an extent of patronage without some compensation. He had intended to propose two clauses to the Bill—one preventing the Crown from granting a pension, until one of the sinecures had fallen in to the public; and the second, causing the acceptance of a pension by a Member of Parliament to vacate his seat.—(*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. D. GILBERT brought up a clause, preventing any individual from continuing to hold a pension, after having returned to office, which was agreed to.

Mr CALCRAFT brought up his proposed clause for causing the acceptance of a pension by a Member of the House of Commons, to vacate his seat.

Mr. CANNING objected to the clause. The acceptance of a place caused the seat of a Member of the House to be vacated, because the Member was supposed to be thereby more under the influence of the Crown, and was therefore sent back to his constituents, to determine how far he was still worthy of their confidence—but in the acceptance of a pension the case was quite different, for the pension was received on retiring from place, and at a time when the person ceased to be under the influence of Government.

Mr CALCRAFT said, that as these pensions were given in lieu of the sinecures, the acceptance of them should be attended with the same consequences. The acceptance of any of the sinecures which were now to be abolished would vacate a seat in the House, and why should pensions be exempt from the same results?

Lord MILTON, Sir JOHN NEWPORT, and Sir M. RIDLEY, contended for the same principle.

Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. HUSKISSON argued that the acceptance of a pension differed essentially from that of a place, and that the principle of vacating seats could not apply to it.

Mr. PONSONBY had understood that a certain number of pensions were granted to the Crown by way of compensation for a certain number of sinecure places, and that they had been given because those sinecures were held by the Crown as a reward for civil services. It was now understood that such was not the case, and that the Crown might bestow those places, not as a reward for civil services, but to gratify personal caprice. If, however, any of those places were given to a Member of the House of Commons, his seat would, of course, be vacated; and he saw no reason why the same principle should not apply to the acceptance of a pension.

Mr. J. W. WARD was strongly against the clause of the Hon Gentleman opposite.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER saw no reason why political characters should be subject to the operation of this clause, in the manner in which it was intended they should.

Mr. GORDON warmly contended for the necessity of the clause: he thought that the Bill itself was calculated to have a very dangerous effect, by changing the characters and feelings of public men. It went to make situations that ought to be those of honour and character, the mere speculations of men of avarice and cupidity.

After a few words from Mr. TAYLOR, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the Clause	27
Against	64
Majority	37

On our re-admission to the gallery, we found Lord MILTON opposing the general principle of the Bill, on which he was determined to take the sense of the House.

Mr. ROBINSON observed, that the main object of the Bill was to enable the Crown to reward eminent services. He pointed out the coincidence between parts of this Bill and that introduced by Mr. Burke at a former period.

Mr. GORDON would rather see pensions more numerous, and then there would be a better chance of their being less dependant on the Crown. He was sorry to find that the measure appeared to him as part of a system which had a tendency to make the science of politics rather a trade, than a point for an honourable ambition to attain. It was easy to see the abuse that would follow from the present system. It was a possible, and only a possible case, that in the Cabinet some Ministers may be found, who, though they differed on a great and vital question, would yet adhere to office, until they qualified themselves by a two years possession of it to this sort of pension. It, in fact, made a Minister ready—

Ad omnes fortunas ferendos.

Mr. ROBINSON and Lord MILTON severally explained.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY thought the Bill most objectionable, and would give it his decided opposition.

Sir ROBERT HERON was precisely of the same opinion, and in the present bankrupt state of the nation he thought that no new pensions ought to be given unless as the old ones fell off.

The House then divided on receiving the Report, when the numbers were—

For it	70
Against it	24
Majority	46

The Globe.—June 11.

SCIENCES.

PROFESSOR LESLIE.

This eminent literary character has lately made an important addition to his curious and beautiful discovery of artificial congelation. He had found by his early experiments, that decayed whinstone or friable mould reduced to a gross powder and dried thoroughly, will exert a power of absorbing moisture, scarcely inferior to that of sulphuric acid itself. But circumstances having lately drawn his attention to this subject, he caused some mouldering fragments of porphyritic trap, gathered from the sides of the magnificent road now forming round the Calton-hill, to be pounded and dried carefully before the fire, in a batchelor's oven. This powder, being thrown into a wine decanter, fitted with a glass-stopper, was afterwards carried to the College; and at a lecture a few days since in the Natural Philosophy class (which he has been teaching this session in the absence of Professor Playfair in Italy) he shewed the influence of its absorbing power on his hygrometer, which, inclosed within a small receiver of an air-pump, fell from 90 degrees to 320 degrees, the wetted bulb being consequently cooled about 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale. The Professor, therefore, proposed on the instant, to employ the powder to freeze a small body of water. He poured the powder into a saucer about 7 inches wide, and placed a shallow cup of porous earthenware, 3 inches in diameter, at the height of half an inch above, and covered the whole with a low receiver. On exhausting this receiver till the guage stood at 2-10ths of an inch, the water in a very few minutes ran into a cake of ice. With the same powder an hour afterwards, he froze a large body of water in three minutes, and he will, no doubt, push these ingenious and interesting experiments much further.

It appears such earth will absorb the hundredth part of its weight of moisture, without having its power sensibly impaired, and is even capable of absorbing as much as the tenth part. It can hence be easily made to freeze the eighth part of its weight of water, and might even resume the process again. In hot countries the powder will, after each process, recover its power by drying in the sun. Ice may therefore be produced in the tropical climates, and even at sea, with very little trouble, and no sort of risk or inconvenience.

Medicine.—Royal Institution.—Professor Brande, in his lecture on Saturday last, pointed out the difficulty of detecting arsenic by the common tests usually employed for that purpose; and shewed, that the yellow precipitate which white arsenic produces in solution of nitrate of silver, exactly resembled that which phosphoric acid occasions, and that both are soluble in ammonia. He also exhibited the effect of the juice of onions upon a solution of sulphate of copper, which caused a green tint, not to be distinguished from the colour produced by small quantities of arsenic. Mr. Brande observed, therefore, that in any case of importance, no reliance should be placed in the above tests, which in the hands of ignorant persons would inevitably lead to error, and that the *separation of the metal itself could only be relied upon.* He was led to these remarks in consequence of a recent trial in Cornwall, and the subject is of the highest importance as connected with judicial evidence, in cases of supposed suicide.

M. Van Mons informs us, that Brugnatelli has succeeded in curing all cases of hydrophobia by means of oxygenated muriatic acid, employed both internally and externally; which proves that in this malady the moral holds in dependence the physical powers. All cases of tardy hydrophobia may be considered as the effect of imagination. Examples have occurred of the disease reaching its last stage when it has been completely dissipated by the sight of the animal by which the patient was bitten.

Distillation of Sea Water.—M. Clement, the French chemist, has lately invented an apparatus for the distillation of sea water, which produces six pounds of good fresh water by the burning of one pound of common coal. A single still will supply five hundred pints of water daily, and the distillation may be performed during the roughest weather: hence it results, that in the loading of vessels, six tons of water may be obtained by one ton of coal, and five sixths of the space usually occupied by water casks may be saved by the substitution of a substance, which does not spoil like water, and which is not liable to be lost by leaking. Persons who have tasted this water affirm, that though it retains somewhat of an empyreumatic flavour, which is always contracted by the purest river water in a still, yet that they had never drank better after having been a fortnight at sea.

COMMITMENTS FOR CONTEMPT.

There is nothing by which the power of the House of Commons is more eminently distinguished, than that liberty and authority which it exercises of acting as a sort of Grand Inquest for the nation at large, to inquire into all grievances, and to apply, within the bounds of law and reason, the suitable and efficient remedies.

The power of the House of Commons in this respect has no limit but its own will and discretion. It is not bound within the chains of precedents, or manacled by the will of a superior. With a sort of vagueness, which is the characteristic of an independent liberty, and a freedom unshackled by law, it goes abroad to examine into every public abuse, and is armed with a sufficient authority, in the mere expression of its will, to controul and correct it.

It must be highly gratifying to our readers to observe so many questions, of a private and particular nature, lately brought before the House,—questions, in which no foreign relations, or State Interests, are involved; but the more minute and humble concerns of the lowest classes of society. And as the proceedings of our own Government and Parliament are now the only subjects of any important interest, all the other Governments in Europe being either in the infancy of their new Constitutions, or at least released from that state of war and rebellion which produces tragic, and therefore, striking images; we have lately confined our attention to what is passing in our own country, and we see nothing in the Foreign Journals of the week to induce us to alter our purpose. We shall now, therefore, call the attention of our readers to a subject recently introduced into the House of Commons, but which has been delayed by the intervention of other more immediate business.

We here allude to the late motion of Mr. Bennett upon the subject of Imprisonment for Contempts by the Court of Chancery. This motion does honour to the humanity of that Gentleman; for amongst all the sufferings of individuals under the infliction of the law, we know of none more deplorable than those which have been occasioned by imprisonments for contempts.

No man can doubt the power of a court of Justice, or of the Court of Chancery, to commit for a Contempt. Without this power, no Court of Justice could call any person before it, or exercise its functions. The power of committing for Contempt of a Court, answers to the power, or rather to the right, of self-defence amongst individuals. Without such a power, no Court of Justice could begin to act, or could act to any effectual end. But, by some means or another, every thing in the Court of Chancery seems to be affected with the same common malady,—*delay*. Its suits are long, its decrees are long,—The Contempts of other Courts are purged almost in the instant. The penal hand of the Common Law comes up, and compels immediate submission, and the punishment, which is always limited, puts an end to the duration of the contempt. The Common Law-Courts, like the rabbit, breed six times a year, whilst the Court of Chancery exceeds in length the gestation of the elephant. In a word, the mischief of these commitments for Contempt by the Court of Chancery is this; the suits in that Court drag on for years; and the poor prisoners, who have committed contempts in the progress of them, are obliged in some cases to wait their termination, and in other cases, from circumstances over which they have no controul, they find it altogether impossible to purge their offences. In the mean time, they lie in prison and are forgotten.

We are far from making any reflection, or wishing to glance a charge, upon the Noble Lord who has so long presided over that Court—His worth, his humanity, and private virtues are well known, and appreciated by us. But the evil existed before his time, and has so interwoven itself in the fabric of the Court, that nothing but an authority greater than that of the Court, we mean the authority of the whole Legislature, can effectually cure it.

It is, indeed, shocking to humanity, to read the list of persons who have suffered within late years for Contempts.—And it is not the least part of their sufferings, that they are almost unacquainted with their crimes. They are imprisoned (justly no doubt as the law exists) for a kind of constructive offence. There is no Bill of Indictment to inform them of the nature and extent of their criminality. They have not the ordinary privilege of being presumed innocent before they are convicted of guilt. They suffer by a kind of interlocutory sentence; and their cause (from the obstruction which a Contempt technically opposes to all vindication or inquiry) is never heard or determined.—It is astonishing that such an evil, so appalling upon its bare statement, has been suffered to exist so long. We hope, however, that its cure will speedily approach.—The only way will be, to put Contempts upon the footing of other crimes.

Let the person who is accused of a Contempt of Court be proceeded against as for an ordinary misdemeanour. Let him have his judge and Jury as at Common Law, in the same manner as if put upon trial for any public offence. If he be acquitted, there is an end of the charge: and, if found guilty, he is punished in a degree and to an extent commensurate with his crime. A fine is imposed, or a period of imprisonment assigned, both of which he may be able to satisfy. But let it not continue a blot upon our most admirable system of jurisprudence (so justly the pride and admiration of the world), that a subject shall be imprisoned at the discretion of a court, for a time which the law has not previously defined, for a charge which, being without ultimate investigation, may be true or false, and for crimes, of which he may, probably, be innocent.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger,—May* 11.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—GUILDHALL.

PEMBER versus THOMAS.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who resides in London, against the defendant, who keeps an Inn at Monmouth, in Wales, to recover the sum of 29*l*. odd, being the balance of an account between the parties. On the part of the defendant a receipt was produced, as given by a person formerly in the service of the plaintiff as traveller. That receipt was to the following effect:—

"Received the sum of twenty-two pounds for money due by Mr. Thomas, and seven pounds due by me to him, for board &c. making a payment of 29*l*. on account of," &c.

The servant, or traveller of the plaintiff was examined. Witness acknowledged the signature to be his, the body of the receipt being in the hand writing of the defendant; but denied that he received the money for which that receipt was given. He remembered to have received a note upon the Newport bank, the amount of which he returned to Thomas, & that the sum for which the receipt was given was still due to the plaintiff.—On cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, witness said he had left the plaintiff's service: he did not recollect whether it was before or after this receipt was given; but subsequently he became resident in Wales, within two miles of the defendant. Witness and defendant had several money transactions. Witness lent him acceptances—some times in blank; he was not certain of this, but he remembered when this receipt was given the 7*l*. which witness owed the defendant was agreed to be taken as part payment of the 29*l*. the amount of which he never received.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Mr. Serjeant Best, for the defendant contended that here was the best possible evidence that the money was paid, the receipt being given as now produced. Was the person who gave that receipt now to come forward and say the money was still due? This man, as traveller, was the accredited agent of the plaintiff, and payment to the agent was payment to the principal, for this was an established rule of law.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, for plaintiff, observed, after inspecting the receipt, that it was upon a 1s. stamp, whereas on reference to the stamp act, it would be found that eight pence was the stamp required.

Mr. Justice Parke.—A man might go to a shop to ask for an 8d. receipt, and being told they had only those at 1s. might use a 1s. stamp: this therefore was not a valid objection.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan then contended that this was a collusion between the defendant and the plaintiff's servants to defraud the plaintiff of his demand. This person being discharged from the plaintiff's employment at the time the receipt was given, as defendant must have well known, from his residing within two miles of him in Wales, could be no longer the plaintiff's traveller or servant.

Mr. Justice Park observed this was a singular case, and a difficult question of fact. His learned brother Best had very justly remarked, that a receipt for money was stronger evidence than a man's denying that he had been paid; yet it was not an uncommon thing for a receipt to be left without the money being received, and in that case a receipt would not be conclusive evidence that the money was actually paid. Notwithstanding what was said about the roguery of this person who gave the receipt, and as to its being a fraud upon the plaintiff, the learned judge was by no means convinced of this man's being a rogue. He appeared to be a very stupid witness, and his intellects, whether from habits of drinking or otherwise, were not very bright. During the last sittings, observed the learned judge, he had occasion in this place to lay down what he conceived to be the law—though a person employs another in his trade merely as a servant, or to attend in his shop, without any express authority to receive monies for his master, yet payment to that servant would be a good discharge to the debtor. Though a tradesman suffers by such payment to his servant, it did not appear to his lordship that the person paying money to a man's servant is bound to enquire into the particulars of his situation in that person's service; but if that servant has left his master's employment, payment to him who has therefore no right to receive, is no payment to the party in whose name such fraud is practised. The learned judge was not prepared to say that a tradesman was bound to send round circular letters when he discharged a servant, but this might be necessary where they had employed a person to collect monies to a large amount. This was a question of credit due to the testimony of a witness. If the jury believed this man, that the money was not paid, they would find for the plaintiff. It was extremely painful for juries to be obliged to say by their verdict, that those who came there to speak the truth were perjured; but in this case they must declare by their verdict, either that this defendant was a fraudulent and a dishonest man, by the defence he had set up to this action, or that this witness, the plaintiff's traveller, was wilfully and corruptly purjured.—The Jury, without hesitation, found for the plaintiff's demand: Twenty-nine Pounds odd.

Robinson v. Bates.—Mr. Serjeant Best stated that this was an action brought by the father of Robinson, who was clerk to an attorney, and likewise a minor, against the defendant Bates, who is a surgeon and apothecary, for a most aggravated assault, committed by him in the public street. It appeared that the defendant struck the son of the plaintiff with a key several times, under circumstances which could not be justified—even by the laws of pugilism as practised by Englishmen, with whom it is a rule never to beat another while he is prostrate or in a situation which renders him incapable of defending himself.

The plaintiff's son Robinson, sustained so much injury by this assault as to be incapable of following his business, or indeed of leaving the house for several days; and the expences for medical attendance amounted to between 2*l.* and 3*l.*

James Ablet stated that he is clerk to a timber merchant. He was going down Holland-street on the 26th April last, when he saw a scuffle between plaintiff and defendant. Bates had a large key in his hand with which he struck Robinson. He struck him with it several times, when Robinson was down, saying "I will serve you out," or words to that effect. The blows were given with the fist, the key being in the defendant's hand. Witness said to the defendant "for shame, don't act so unmanly as to strike a man who is down." The first blow that witness happened to see was given by the defendant. Some one came out of an adjoining house to assist Bates, which he did by holding young Robinson up against a wall, whilst the defendant beat him unmercifully with the key. Robinson was much cut, and bleeding. Witness was requested to see him home, which he did, to the house of Mrs. Lynn, 30, St. John-street.——Cross examined by Mr. Serjeant Vaughan.—Witness did not know what brought Robinson there. Did not hear him use any abusive language to defendant. Did not hear Robinson say he was going to Bates's house for the purpose of provoking him, for having the day before called him a scoundrel. Witness went before Mr. Serjeant Sellon, the magistrate, at Union Hall, whither Robinson was brought at the instance of Bates. Mr. Serjeant Sellon did not say Robinson was in fault, but that both were to blame. Witness was not advertised for as a witness: he went to Union Hall voluntarily. Witness never was told he should receive a sum of money if he would say Bates gave the first blow; and he would scorn to give evidence for a bribe.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lynn keeps the house in St John-street, at which the plaintiff lodges. Saw him brought home, bleeding severely and holding down his head. She was obliged to fetch a pail of water to wash the blood from his face. He was much cut and confined to the house for some days. The defendant Bates had lodged at her house together with the plaintiff. They had frequent disagreements prior to the assault. Witness wished to get rid of Bates as a lodger he having presumed to put his name on the outer door without her consent.

Mr. John Rees, surgeon, was called in to attend upon the plaintiff. He found four or five wounds upon his face, which appeared to have been given with some instrument. He had three wounds on the temple, one on the right eye, and one on the chin. Plaintiff was under his care from April 27 to May 4.

Cross examined by Mr. Serjeant Vaughan.—Witness was not asked to make out his bill as high as he could. Nothing of the kind passed on the subject.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan addressed the jury for the defendant. He should be surprised in a case of this sort if they gave more than one farthing damages. This was not one of those cases in which his learned brother would represent his client the plaintiff, to be a little weak and infirm man, and the defendant a giant.. On the contrary, the defendant was actually inferior in stature to the plaintiff. The latter was the aggressor, for having gone to the defendant's for the express purpose of giving him battle, he had commenced the assault while the defendant was in the act of unlocking the street door. While thus circumstanced what could be more natural than for his client to defend himself with that hand in which was the key. The defendant was the plaintiff on a former occasion by calling Robinson before a magistrate, but Robinson being, it seems a "young sucking clerk to an attorney," must needs shew the other he had got some taste for bringing an action, well knowing it would put his antagonist to expence. If only a farthing damages were given each would pay his own costs, and in that case the plaintiff would lose nothing, while the defendant would have to pay the expence of defending this action. The value of the pail of water that washed the blood from his face would be the fair measure of damages.

Chief Justice Gibbs, observed, the question for the Jury was which of the parties had begun the assault by giving the first blow, a circumstance which did not distinctly appear in evidence. If they were of opinion the defendant was the aggressor, the question would then be to what damages the plaintiff was entitled.—The Jury found for the plaintiff damages 5*l.* and which includes costs.

LORD CASTLEREAGH'S PAMPHLET.

If has been very frequently said, that one happy fruit of our popular Constitution, in union with the Liberty of the Press, is that all public men become as well known to the public as to their own families, and that the higher they climb, the more conspicuous they become. Amongst the singularities of the last few days has been the republication of an early Pamphlet of Lord Castlereagh's when Mr. Stewart. Twenty years ago, more than in the present time, it was customary for the Candidates for a Seat in Parliament to address a long Letter, or rather a short Book, to their Constituents, in which they recommended themselves by an exposition of their principles and pretensions, and thus gave an earnest of what might be expected of them. Some of the most valuable writings of Mr. Burk and Mr. Fox, were of this kind, and the republished Pamphlet of Lord Castlereagh is of the same nature. It is an Address to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Down in Ireland, upon the occasion of his Lordship (at that time Mr. Stewart) soliciting their votes for his return to Parliament; being his *début*, we believe, in the character of a County Candidate.

There are two reasons why a man should deem it a matter of good fortune to have himself compared at different periods of life;—to have his early and present mind and conduct put into an immediate antiposition. The first is, that it may establish his consistency through a long period, and may prove that he has not ceased to be the man which he once was. The second is, that it may show his increased wisdom, and how much he has advanced from the point at which he started. We presume Lord Castlereagh's satisfaction at this republication must be derived from the latter principle; for it certainly establishes any thing but his consistency. And if the change be an argument of improved wisdom, no one has certainly made a greater advance than his Lordship.

Mr. Stewart (now Lord Castlereagh) begins with a a declaration of the motives which induce him to seek the honour of a seat in Parliament for so respectable a county as that of Down. He does not seek it as any means of his individual aggrandisement; though what can be more honourable than to be Member for such a county as that of Down? No; his motive for desiring this enviable station is that he may thereby be placed in the post of action and of danger, and that he may become—what? Why, "an instrument in your hands to emancipate our much-loved Ireland."

The Pamphlet proceeds in the same spirit, and urges the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders to remember, that the Constitution is but a dead letter without a Constitutional Parliament to administer and maintain it; that the Constitution, in fact, is the Parliament of the day, and therefore that if they wished to have the pure Constitution, they must have a pure Parliament, —"a Parliament, Gentlemen, from which all Placemen and Pensioners shall be excluded."

His Lordship next calls the attention of the same Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, to the gross and offensive meddling of Government with Elections through the means of the Revenue Officers and others under their influence, and he pledges himself that all his abilities and humble influence shall be employed to put a stop to a practice so opposite to the purity of Parliament; and to intermit no efforts, no labour, until he shall have rendered a British House of Commons what it ought to be,—an Assembly of the Representatives chosen by the People, and *therein only* their Representatives.

Another frequent abuse, both in itself and in the power and influence which it gives, is in that immense amount of public money always in the Government Offices, and thereby always in the reach, for every purpose, of his Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Stewart calls the attention of the county of Down to this abuse in itself, and source of abuse through all the departments of Government. There is but one way of preventing this evil, and Mr. Stewart pledges himself that he will have recourse to it. He will intermit no effort until he procures a Bill "for rendering the Servants of the Crown of Ireland responsible for the expenditure of the Public Money."

But the great end, and indeed by far the greater and more valuable portion of our liberty, is in the security of our persons from the anger, passions, or interests of those in power, whom we may oppose or offend in political or private interests. Mr. Stewart calls the attention of his Constituents to the alarming extent of the Power of the Crown under this head, and again pledges himself, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to protect the person of the subject against that discretionary and arbitrary attachment, which render our Personal Liberty and our glorious act of *Habeas Corpus*, the names of departed antiquities. He finishes this Address by a summary of his pledges, his principles, and his opinions, which being intelligible enough in itself, and as distinct as words can make it, we shall add in his Lordship's own words. As another person is joined with him, he speaks in the first person plural:—

"We will rigidly attend our duty in Parliament, and be governed by the instructions of our constituents; *we will, in and out of the House, with all our abilities and influence, promote the success of A Bill for amending the representation of the people*;

"*A Bill* for preventing *Pensioners* from sitting in Parliament, or such *Placemen* as cannot sit in the British House of Commons;

"*A Bill* for limiting the number of Placemen and Pensioners, and the amount of Pensions;

"*A Bill* for preventing revenue officers from voting at or interfering at elections;

"*A Bill* for rendering the servants of the Crown of Ireland responsible for the expenditure of the public money;

"*A Bill* to protect the personal safety of the subject against arbitrary and excessive bail, and against the stretching the power of attachment beyond the limits of the Constitution; and we will, as far as in us lies, prevent any renewal of the Police Act."

"'*We are embarked in a much more interesting and glorious cause than our success as individuals*—we are called forth AS INSTRUMENTS IN YOUR HANDS *to emancipate the country.*

(Signed "'EDWARD WARD,
"'ROBERT STEWART.'"

Bell's Weekly Messenger.—April 20

LITERATURE.

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.—VOL. III.

In a paper on the "Names of our Streets," the Author gives the following explanations:—

P. 224.—*Mincing-lane* was *Mincheon-lane*: from tenements pertaining to the Mincheons, or Nuns of St. Helen's, in Bishopsgate-street.

Gutter-lane,-corrupted from *Guthurun's-lane*; from its first owner, a citizen of great trade.

Blackwall-hall was *Bakewell's hall*, from one Thomas Bakewell; and originally called *Basing's-haugh*, from a considerable family of that name, whose arms were once seen on the ancient building, and whose name is still perpetuated in *Basing's-hall*.

Finch-lane was *Finke's-lane*, from a whole family of this name.

Thread-needle-street was originally *Thrid-needle-street*, as Samuel Clarke dates from his study there.

Billiter-lane is a corruption of *Belzetter's-lane*; from the first builder or owner.

Crutched-friars was *Crowched* or *Crossed-friars*.

Lothbury was so named from the noise of Founders at their work; and, as Howel pretends, this place was called *Lothbury* "disdainedly."

Garlick-hill was *Garlick-hithe*, or *hive*, where Garlick was sold.

Gracechurch-street, sometimes called *Gracious-street*, was originally *Grass-street*, from a herb-market there.

Fenchurch-street from a fenny or moorish ground by a river-side.

Galley-key has preserved its name, but its origin may have been lost. Howel, in his "Londinopolis," says, "here dwelt strangers called *Galley-men*, who brought wine, &c. in *Galleys*.

Greek-street, says Pennant, "I am sorry to degrade into *Grig-street*;" whether it alludes to the little vivacious eel, or to the merry character of its tennants, he does not resolve.

Bridewell was *St. Bridget's well* from one dedicated to Saint Bride or Bridget.

Marylone was *St. Mary-on-the-Bourne* corrupted to *Mary-bone* as *Holborn* was *Old Burne*, or the Old River; *Bourne* being the ancient English for *river*; hence the Scottish *Burn*.

Newington was *New-town*.

Piccadilly was named after a hall called *Piccadilla-hall*, a place of sale for *Piccadillies*, or *Turn-overs*; a part of the fashionable dress which appeared about 1614.

On "Ancient Cookery and Cooks, we are informed that—

P. 233.—The memorable grand dinner g[illegible] by the classical Doctor in Peregrine Pickle, indisposed our tastes for the Cookery of the Ancients; but since it is often "the Cooks who spoil the broth," we cannot be *sure* that even "the black Lacedæmonian," stirred by the spear of a Spartan, might have a poignancy for him, which did not happen on that occasion.

Their Cookery must have been superior to our kumbler art, since they could find dainties in the tough membraneous parts of the matrices of a sow, and the flesh of young hawks, and a young ass. The elder Pliny tells, that one man had studied the art of fattening snails with paste so successfully, that the shells of some of his snails would contain many quarts. The same monstrous taste fed up those prodigious goose's livers, a taste still prevailing in Italy. Swine were fattened with whey and figs; and even fish in their ponds were fattened by such artificial means. Our prize oxen might astonish a Roman, as much as one of their crammed peacocks would ourselves. Gluttony produces monsters, and turns away from nature to feed on unwholesome meats. The flesh of young foxes about autumn, when they fed on grapes, is praised by Galen; and Hippocrates equals the flesh of puppies to that of birds. The humorous Dr. King, who has touched on this subject, suspects that many of the Greek dishes appear charming, from their mellifluous terminations, resounding with a *floios* and *toios*.

The numerous descriptions of Ancient Cookery which Athenæus has preserved, indicate an unrivalled dexterity and refinement: and the Ancients, indeed, appear to have raised the culinary art into a science, and dignified cooks into professors. They had writers who exhausted their erudition and ingenuity in verse and prose; while some were proud to immortalize their names, by the invention of poignant sauce, or a popular *gateau*. Apicius, a name immortalized, and now synonymous with a Gorger, was the inventor of cakes called Apicians; and one Aristoxenes, after many unsuccessful combinations, at length hit on a peculiar manner of seasoning hams, thence called Aristoxenians. The name of a late nobleman among ourselves is thus invoked every day.

* * * * * *

The elegant Romans declared, that a repast should not consist of less in number than the Graces, nor of more than the Muses. They had, however, a quaint proverb, which Alexandri ab Alexandro has preserved, not favourable even to so large a dinner-party as nine; it turns on a play of words:

"Septem convivium, Novem convicium facere."

An elegant Roman, meeting a friend, regretted he could not invite him to dinner, "because my *number* is complete."

* * * * * *

England had the honour to furnish them [the Romans] with oysters, which they fetched from about Sandwich. Juvenal records, that Montanus was so well skilled in the science of good eating, that he could tell by the first bite, whether they were English or not. The well known Apicius poured into his stomach an immense fortune. He usually resided at Minturnæ, a town in Campania, where he ate shrimps at a high price: they were so large, that those of Smyrna, and the prawns of Alexandria, could not be compared with the shrimps of Minturna. However, this luckless epicure was informed, that the shrimps in Africa were more monstrous; and he embarks without losing a day. He encounters a great storm, and through imminent danger arrives at the shores of Africa. The fishermen bring him the largest for size their nets could furnish. Apicius shakes his head: "Have you never any larger?" he inquires. The answer was not favourable to his hopes. Apicius rejects them, and fondly remembers the shrimps of his own Minturna. He orders his pilot to return to Italy, and leaves Africa with a look of contempt.

A fraternal genius was Philoxenus: he whose higher wish was to possess a crane's neck that he might be the longer in savouring his dainties; & who appears to have invented some expedients which might answer, in some degree, the purpose. This impudent epicure was so little attentive to the feelings of his brother guests, that, in the hot bath, he avowedly habituated himself to keep his hands in the scalding water; and even used to gargle his throat with it, that he might feel less impediment in swallowing the hottest dishes. He bribed the cooks to serve up the repast smoking hot, that he might gloriously devour what he chose before any one else could venture to touch the dish. It seemed as if he had used his fingers to handle fire. "He is an oven not a man!" exclamed a grumbling fellow guest. Once having embarked for Ephesus, for the purpose of eating fish, his favourite food, he arrived at the market, and found all the stalls empty. There was a wedding in the town, and all the fish had been bespoken. He hastens to embrace the new-married couple, and singing an epithalamium, the dithyrambic epicure enchanted the company. The bridegroom was delighted by the honor of the presence of such a poet, and earnestly requested he would come on the morrow. "I will come, young friend, if there is no fish at the market!"—It was this Philoxenus who, at the table of Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily, having near him a small barbel, and observing a large one near the Prince, took the little one, and held it to his ear. Dionysius inquired the reason. "At present," replied the ingenious epicure, "I am so occupied by my Galatea" (a poem in honour of the mistress of the tyrant), "that I wished to inquire of this little fish, whether he could give me some information about Nereus; but he is silent, and I imagine they have taken him up too young: I have no doubt that that old one, opposite to you, would perfectly satisfy me." Dionysius rewarded the pleasant conceit with the large barbel.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE,
WERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*